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| abundant number | A number that is smaller than the sum of its proper divisors. Example the number 18: 1 + 2 + 3 + 6 + 9 = 21, 18 is smaller than 21. |
| composite number | A number with more than two factors. |
| deficient number | A number that is larger than the sum of its proper divisors. Example the number 22: 1 + 2 +11 = 14, 22 is larger than 14. |
| denominator | the bottom number of a fraction that tells how many equal parts are in the whole |
| difference | the answer to a subtraction problem |
| dividend | the number that is divided |
| divisor | the number that you divide by |
| factor | Numbers you multiply together to get another number. |
| fraction | a number in the form , where b 0 |
| greatest common factor | The largest common factor of two or more given numbers. |
| improper fraction | a fraction in which the numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator |
| least common multiple | The smallest number, other than zero, that is a multiple of two or more given numbers. |
| mixed number | an integer that is not zero and a fraction |
| multiple | The product of any number and a whole number is a multiple of that number |
| numerator | the top number of a fraction that tells how many parts of a whole are being considered |
| perfect number | A number that is equal to the sum of its proper divisors. Example the number 28: 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14 = 28, 28 = 28. |
| prime factorization | A number written as a product of its prime factors. |
| prime number | A number with exactly two factors. |
| product | the result when two or more numbers are multiplied |
| proper divisor | All positive divisors of a number except the number itself. |
| quotient | the answer to a division problem |
| reciprocal | The multiplicative inverse of a number |
| regroup | reorganizing the formation of a group, borrowing |
| relatively prime | Two numbers with no common factor other than one |
| simplest form | a fraction is in simplest form when the numerator and denominator have no common factors other than 1, also known as lowest terms |
| sum | the answer to an addition problem |